



A New Species of *Aureliana* (Solanaceae) from
Minas Gerais, Brazil

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ABSTRACT. The new species *Aureliana angustifolia* (Solanaceae) from a secondary forest of Juiz de Fora, in southeastern Brazil, is described. It is distinguished by its narrowly lanceolate leaves, by the brief and triangular calyx lobes, and by the subglobose fruits with a thin pericarp. The style length dimorphism with the lack of the stigmatic papillae on the short style suggests that it is an andromonoecious species.

Seven taxa were recognized in the revision of the genus *Aureliana* Sendtner by Hunziker and Barboza (1991). All are found in central-western, southeastern, and southern Brazil. Carvalho and Bovini (1995) added one additional species collected in Paraty, Rio de Janeiro. During a recent survey of Solanaceae, carried out in a Conservation Unit in the municipality of Juiz de Fora, Minas Gerais, in southeastern Brazil, another distinctive new species of *Aureliana* was discovered.

Aureliana angustifolia Alm.-Lafetá, sp. nov.
TYPE: Brazil. Minas Gerais: Juiz de Fora, Reserva Biológica Santa Cândida, 29 May 1996 (fl, fr), R. C. Almeida-Lafetá & F. A. P. L. Costa 95 (holotype, CESJ; isotypes, MO, R, RB). Figure 1.

Frutex 2–3 m altus; ramis dichotomis. Folia geminata inaequalia, lanceolata, angusta, chartacea, adaxaliter glabrata, abaxaliter pubescentia trichomatibus simplicibus eglandulatis. Inflorescentiae 5- ad 8-fasciculatae. Flos calyce campanulato, laciniis triangularibus brevibus; corolla alba, maculis viridibus ornata; filamentis ca. 1.5 mm lon-

gis, antheris ca. 1 mm longis. Fructus subglobosus, pericarpio tenui; seminibus reniformibus.

Shrub 2–3 m high, branches dichotomous, puberulent, with simple, eglandular trichomes on the leaves and the stem. Sympodial units difoliate, with unequal size. Leaves chartaceous, narrowly lanceolate, the larger difoliate one 13–28 × 1.5–2 cm, the smaller 4–6 × ca. 1 cm wide, blade slightly asymmetric, apex acute to acuminate, base acute; adaxial blade glabrate, abaxially puberulent, with simple trichomes; petiole 3–5 mm long. Inflorescence 5- to 8-fasciculate, axillary. Pedicel ca. 7 mm long, apically inflated. Calyx campanulate, with triangular lobes less than 1 mm long, hirsute externally, with simple eglandular trichomes. Corolla white, with green maculae, 10–12 mm diam., rotate stellate, the lobes 4–5 mm long, lanceolate, with simple, eglandular trichomes abaxially and glandular trichomes adaxially, margins ciliate. Anthers ca. 1 mm long, basifixed, filaments ca. 1.5 mm long. Ovary ca. 1 mm long; styles with two sizes, in long-styled flowers ca. 3 mm long and in short-styled flowers ca. 1 mm long. Fruit subglobose, ca. 7 mm wide and ca. 6 mm high, thin pericarp, fruiting pedicels apically inflated and erect. Seeds ca. 10 per fruit, reniform, 3–4 mm long, with reticulate testa.

The style length dimorphism, evident on all specimens of *Aureliana angustifolia* examined, also occurs in the other *Aureliana* species (Hunziker & Barboza, 1991). This character is common in the related genus *Athenaea* (Barboza & Hunziker,

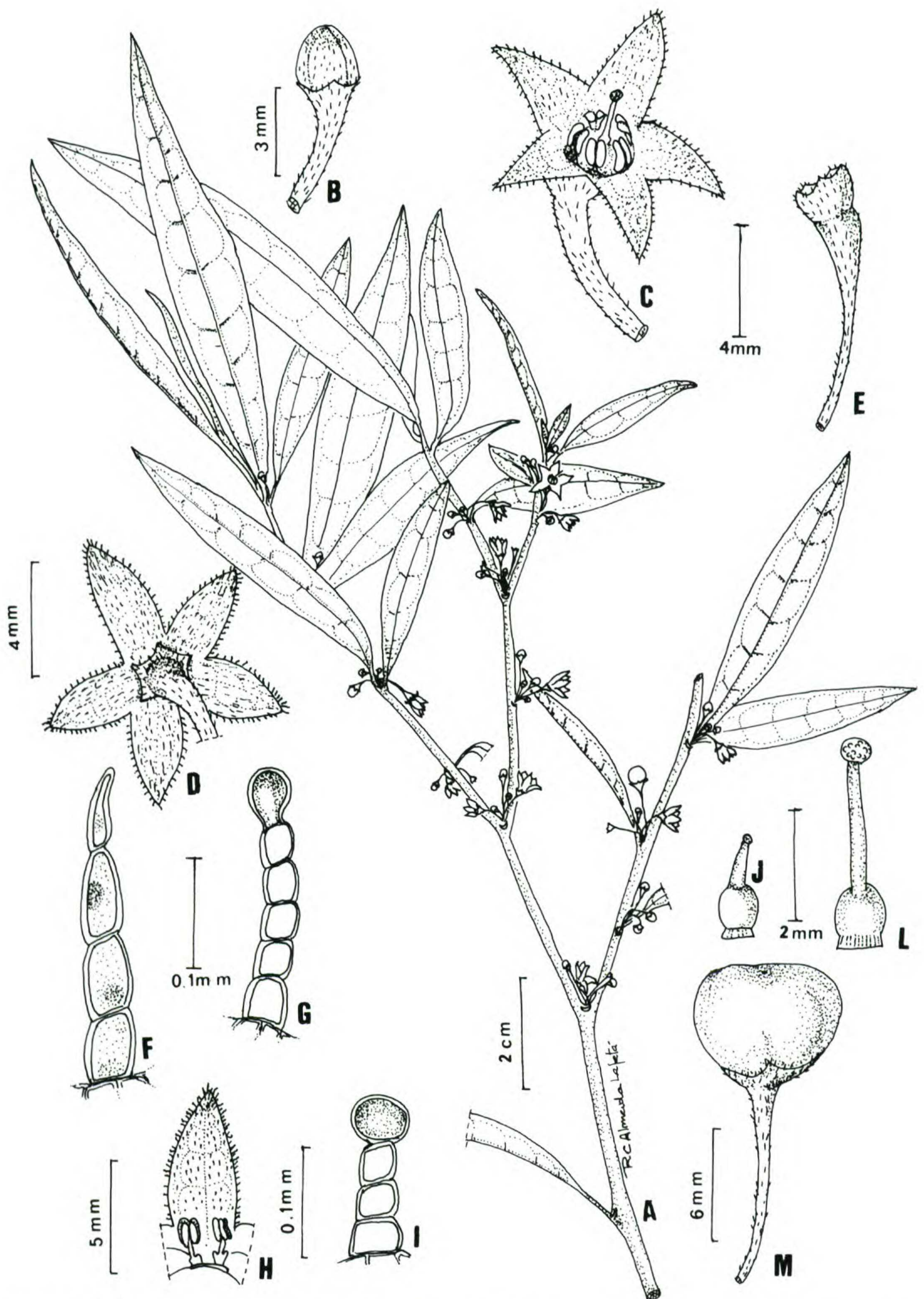


Figure 1. *Aureliana angustifolia* Alm.-Lafetá (holotype). —A. Branch with flowers and fruits. —B. Bud. —C. Flower, adaxial view. —D. Flower, abaxial view. —E. Calyx and pedicel. —F. Glandular trichome from the abaxial face of the corolla. —G. Trichome from the margin of the corolla. —H. Section of the corolla with two stamens. —I. Glandular trichome from the adaxial face of the corolla. —J. Short-styled pistil. —L. Long-styled pistil. —M. Fruit.

1989) and several *Solanum* species. The lack of stigmatic papillae on the short style suggests that *Aureliana angustifolia* is an andromonoecious species. In the Solanaceae family, andromonoecy is widespread most notably in *Solanum* (Whalen, 1984).

The type specimen was collected in fragmented secondary forest at 950 m, in light shade, from a population of scattered individuals. *Aureliana angustifolia* is restricted in distribution and until now has been collected only at two localities in Minas Gerais. The sympatric taxon *A. fasciculata* (Vellozo) Sendtner var. *fasciculata* is disseminated throughout southeastern Brazil.

Aureliana angustifolia is distinguished by its narrowly lanceolate leaves to 28 cm long, its brief, triangular calyx lobes, and subglobose fruits having a thin pericarp. The specific epithet refers to the leaf shape.

Paratypes. BRAZIL. **Minas Gerais:** Viçosa, 1934 (fl), José de Castro s.n. (VIC 1753); Juiz de Fora, Reserva Biológica Santa Cândida, 2 Nov. 1998 (fl), R. C. Almeida-Lafetá 512 (CESJ, R); Reserva Biológica Santa Cândida, 20 May 1999 (fl, fr), R. C. Almeida-Lafetá 525 (BHCB, CESJ, RFA, VIC); Reserva Biológica Santa Cândida, 23

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